

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1892.

NUMBER 44

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,  
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### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Ruptures after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Office: 75, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 1 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'En, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 27.

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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Omnes. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua do Real Gabinete No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1530.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 53. Res. Rua Marques de Alencar No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 39 Rua do Kosmó; 1 to 3 p. m. Residence 128 Rua Marquês d'Alencar. Telephone 2944.

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Reserve fund..... 750,000

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Reserve fund..... 500,000

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Amount paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 500,000

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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 1st, 1892.

THE vote of the deputies on the banking measure on Saturday last, was a genuine surprise. No one liked to believe that they would so completely ignore the credit and safety of the country as to adopt a measure designed solely for the salvation of a corrupt and nearly bankrupt institution, and for the profits which an unscrupulous gang of speculators might be able to derive from the deal. There may have been reasons for anticipating a strong opposition to *emancipação*—the assumption of all the bank issues by the government—although this has become almost the only safe recourse remaining. It has been largely the fault of the government that these banks have been allowed to issue currency without making the deposit in the Treasury required by law, and it has also been its fault for permitting them to speculate in all sorts of tricky companies, to the serious risk and eventual loss of their capital and other assets. Banks of issue perform a public service of great importance, and the older nations of the world have found it necessary to hold them to a very strict account for all their operations, to prohibit stock speculations, and, in the United States, they are even prohibited from investments in real estate. Here no restrictions whatever were enforced. Some of these "wildcat" banks have devoted their whole attention to buying and selling their own shares. All of them became promoters of bubble companies, nearly all of them permitted their directors to draw out their capital for speculative purposes, all of them advanced cash on speculative and insecure paper, and all of them have lost heavily. And of all these speculating and badly-managed banks the Banco da República was one of the worst. It was the duty of the government to remedy the evil as far as it could, and to protect the public from loss so far as the currency emitted by these banks is concerned. Instead of this the Chamber of Deputies, many of whose members are shareholders in this bank, now votes that the government shall not assume a liability fully incurred, and that the Banco da República shall not only continue its own emission but shall have the emission of all the other issue banks! And all this without one single effective restriction upon the operations which have proved so disastrous, and without one provision of relief for the worthless transactions with which its books are filled. It is a genuine surprise, not that the Chamber should have made a blunder, but that it should have made so discreditable one. Fortunately the measure must still pass the Senate and the Executive, where, we trust, better counsels will prevail.

We regret to note that the commission of justice in the Chamber of Deputies has reported in favor of annulling the contract with the Campos Syndicate, Limited, because said contract was made with the provisional government and is considered onerous, and that a bill for this effect is now on its passage. This step should be very carefully considered, for it means more than the interests of the company concerned. It involves a principle, the protection of contracts, which no civilized nation can afford to ignore, as the security of all

commercial transactions and investments depends primarily upon the validity of the contracts upon which they are based. In view of this, it is generally held that it is better to abide by an onerous contract than to establish the dangerous precedent of breaking it. If a fraud has been committed, or the contract involves a scandal which can not be condoned, then the case is different and the authorities have every right to proceed against it; but nothing of this character is alleged against the contract in question. It was celebrated with the provisional government, it is true; but the acts of that government have been confirmed by the constitution and are therefore as valid as anything that can now be adopted by Congress. As for its being onerous, that is a question with two sides, and is no reason whatever for the proposed step. Certain foreign capitalists have been induced to invest their money on water and drainage works in the city of Campos, on the strength of a definite contract, and that investment must be protected. It would be not only unjust to now annul their contract, but it would be an act of shameless robbery. If it is done, it will make it very difficult, if not impossible, for any city in Brazil to henceforth obtain money in Europe for any purpose whatever. It is well to think of these things before acting.

The *Rialto* of September 24th publishes the following:—

"Reuter's Agency" has received the following communication from the Brazilian minister in London:—

"The rise in the Brazilian funds on the London market must be attributed to the constant advance in the exchange in Rio de Janeiro during the last fortnight."

"The improvement in the rate of exchange in Rio arises from

"1st. The general tranquillity prevailing in all the States and the renewal of confidence."

"2nd. The stability of the present government, which has been consolidated by the death of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, who was still a centre of opposition for a certain number of political agitators."

"3rd. The efforts of Congress to consolidate and improve the currency."

"4th. The abundance of trade bills consequent upon the large exportation of coffee, india-rubber, sugar and cotton now coming forward."

"By the improvement in the exchange the deficit in the budget will be greatly reduced."

"With an annual export of agricultural produce amounting in value to nearly £40,000,000, and Brazil having also a monopoly of the coffee production of the world, of which it yields nearly three-fourths, and an external debt of less than £29,000,000, with a population of 16,000,000, it is remarkable that the Brazilian funds should be quoted at their present low price."

It must be confessed that "official communications" on Brazilian affairs have not always given the London public as accurate a knowledge of the situation here as it is justly entitled to. London holds the purse-strings for Brazil, and it is necessary therefore that none but favorable impressions should prevail. But what can the Brazilian representative say when the mails arrive and his explanations are found untrue, or absurd? It is not improbable that the London public will be compelled to treat all such communications with a very large measure of distrust? While it can not be said that the foregoing communication was intended to deceive, it is certainly very far from being accurate and truthful. It is impossible for the Brazilian minister, or for any one else residing so far away from Brazil, to know the actual situation here. The situation in this country is constantly changing, and it is impossible to predict with certainty what any day will bring forth. For the last fortnight, the business men of this city have very generally believed that Congress would adopt some measure authorizing the assumption by the state of the present depreciated bank issues, and even on Friday it was considered settled that such a measure would be passed. On Saturday, however, the Chamber rejected this measure and adopted one directly opposed to it! This shows how absurd it is for the Brazilian minister in London to say that exchange is improving because of "the efforts of Congress to consolidate and improve the currency." The Chamber has now defeated all possible chance of "improving the currency" this session, and if the Senate concurs it has opened the way to fresh financial disasters for the country. As for the various reasons given above for an improvement in exchange, only the 4th is entitled to respect. There is no "general tranquillity prevailing in all the states," as affairs in Amazonas, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul prove. It may be that some of these controversies are

unimportant, but that can not be said of the controversies in Pernambuco and Rio Grande. The death of General Deodoro, also, had an influence on the stability of the present government, for he had been but little better than a dead man for many months. As we have shown, Congress has done nothing to "improve the currency," as for the reduction in the deficit, it now promises to be very slightly assisted by a rise in exchange. No one knows what that deficit will be, owing to the number of supplementary and special credits, and to the lack of restrictions on the expenditure of money beyond the sums appropriated. There is nothing more indefinite in Brazil than the budget, and that is saying a great deal.

## SANITARY OBSERVATIONS.

SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS TO OWNERS, MASTERS OF VESSELS, AND PASSENGERS.

Office Board of Health,  
State of Louisiana,  
New Orleans, July 23, 1892.

The Louisiana State Board of Health recommends the following suggestions to agents, owners, masters of vessels, and passengers, for the purpose of facilitating the work of quarantine inspectors and reducing the period of detention to a minimum:

1. That vessels should be stripped during the quarantine sessions of all woolen hangings, carpets, curtains, and such like materials, and upholstered furniture as far as practicable. Hair or moss mattresses should be replaced by wire or rubber luggage.

2. That as far as possible vessels trading with tropical ports should be manned with acclimated crews.

3. Masters of vessels, ship and consular agents, are earnestly requested to instruct passengers from quarantined ports to disrobe, as far as possible, with luggage which may be injured by wetting, or heat (230° F.) while undergoing disinfection. Such passengers are especially warned against bringing furs, silks, skins, laces, velvets, and other fabrics of delicate texture, as they will be compelled to assume all risks of injury.

4. While in ports infected with yellow fever, vessels should be anchored out in the harbor, when this is possible, and the crew prohibited from going ashore, especially at night.

5. When practicable, cargoes should be loaded in such a manner as to allow access to the pumps and also to enable the quarantine officials to pump out and wash the bilge.

6. The purpose of avoiding delay, and expense at quarantine, owing to the necessity of shifting a cargo for the object of disinfection, it is recommended that there be constructed in all vessels from quarantined ports an open framework shaft, 15 inches in diameter, from the center of each hatch, through which the fumigating pipe may be inserted down to the bilge of the vessel.

7. Special attention should be given to cleanliness of vessels and persons, and provision should be made for all possible ventilation of the entire vessel. The best disinfectants and instructions for using same can be obtained by application to the Board of Health or any of its officers.

8. As soon as a ship, before arrival, sees that the bilge is thoroughly pumped out and cleared out, and that the entire vessel be put in such good sanitary condition as to permit of the least possible detention. Fruit vessels, particularly, should be kept thoroughly cleansed for the purpose of avoiding delay at the quarantine station.

9. Masters observing the above recommendations will receive special consideration in the quarantine station, detention and cost of cleaning, disinfecting, etc., being materially lessened thereby.

S. R. OLLIVANT, M. D., President.  
LUCIEN F. SALOMON, M. D., Secretary.

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

On Saturday last the government bill by the assumption of the bank issues was defeated and the following substitute, proposed by Deputy Glicenir and amended by Deputy Matta Machado, was adopted by a vote of 71 to 36, many deputies opposed to the same leaving the chamber to avoid voting.

PROJECT NO. 183 C.

The National Congress decrees:—

ARTICLE 1.—The Banco da República das Estados Unidos do Brasil is hereby changed with the unification of the circulating medium, being required to substitute its notes, of uniform *estampas* (impressions), within the period of two years to count from the date of the present law, for both the bank notes and the paper money of the federal Treasury.

§ 1.—The circulation of the bank notes and of the paper money of the Treasury is hereby limited to the present existing amount.

§ 2.—The executive power will regulate, by a friendly arrangement between the Banco da República and the other banks of emission, the conditions on which the requirement of this article should be effected.

§ 3.—The notes and *cedulas* now in circulation which shall not be presented for substitution in the above mentioned period, will suffer an annual discount of 25 per cent, until they are considered as a quota of reduction in the circulating medium and its equivalent of security on deposit referring to the public coffers.

ART. 2.—The executive power will unify the security of the bank emissions and will have it kept under the guarantee of the federal Treasury, observing the following dispositions:—

§ 1.—The gold in deposit, calculating its value at the exchange of the day, the deposits of gold appliers, as well as the currency appliers for guarantee for the emission of the bank notes, will be substituted by new appliers of  $\frac{1}{2}$  interest gold, Article 4 of Law No. 165 of 31st January, 1890, being hereby revoked.

§ 2.—The executive power will emit currency appliers, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  interest, in an amount equivalent to:—

a) In the Treasury paper, and

b) To the accumulated difference between the value of the appliers deposited as security and the total of emission.

While in the keeping of the federal Treasury these currency appliers will earn no interest.

§ 3.—The currency appliers of  $\frac{1}{2}$  interest referred to in letter b), if not used and for by the bank when the currency is directed all remain in charge of the Treasury, and will earn no interest; the bank must gradually redeem them in agreement with the government, paying for them money, or cancelling them by retiring gradually an equivalent sum of money from circulation.

As soon as metallic circulation is decreed and is carried into effect, the government will adapt of the appliers for the transfer of the deposit to the coffers of the bank, to the end that the conversion of the notes into specie in the holder and at sight can be realized.

§ 4.—The currency appliers deposited for the guarantee of a part of the emission representing the Treasury paper money will be exchanged, at their nominal value, for circulating notes, which will be redeemed at the Caixa da Amortização and turned.

The proprietors of these appliers may exchange them for bank notes, if it shall be convenient to the bank to emit in equivalent amounts, such appliers being returned in the Treasury for the value of the deposit, and being then converted into appliers of  $\frac{1}{2}$  interest gold, which will earn no interest whatever as long as they are deposited.

§ 5.—The national Congress reserves the right to legislate opportunely upon the convertibility of the bank notes, at sight and without metallic money.

§ 6.—When extraordinary necessities of public interest require it, the government will have the right to intervene, in the terms of the law of 29th May, 1875; the assistance of which the cited law treats may be increased up to \$5,000,000.

ART. 3.—The Banco da República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil will opportunely reduce its capital to 100,000,000 in unimpaired shares.

§ 1.—The reduction of capital can be effected, among other ordinary methods, by purchase or receiving its own shares in liquidation of debts.

§ 2.—The Banco da República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil will transact business in accordance with Article 42 of its present statutes, approved by decree No. 1,227 of 29th December, 1890; except as in loans upon pledges (*penhoras*), debentures, hypothecary notes, or any other titles of joint-stock companies, which will be accepted only when integrated and with a discount of 20 per cent in the last official quotation, providing this does not exceed par; the total of these operations, however, should not represent more than one-third of the total of the emission.

The infraction of the disposition of this article implies the collective and individual responsibility of the directors and of the council or fiscal commission; a responsibility which will become effective for the restoration to the cash of the bank of the amounts directed by the statute, which those responsible shall have incurred, according to the general legislation of the republic.

§ 3.—The bank shall have branches in the capitals of the states of the Union where regional banks exist, preserving their respective branches and with power to create others in any other state capital.

§ 4.—The bank directors shall have, in addition to the directors which the statute provides, a president nominated by the government; the vice-president will be chosen by the same government among the directors elected by the shareholders.

The *conselho fiscal* (board of auditors) will be formed of seven shareholders, of which the government will nominate three as its representatives.

It is obligatory for these to fiscalize all the operations of the bank, reporting every month to the federal Treasury the movement realized.

§ 5.—The revision of the statutes of the Banco da República will be made in accordance with the prescriptions of this law, in conformity with the audits of the most celebrated establishments of like character, and in view of the commercial usages of the country.

§ 6.—The balances of the Treasury deposited with the bank in account current of movement, will earn no interest whatever.

ART. 4.—The government is hereby authorized to collect in gold, in any year, the duties on imports in the custom-houses and collect the amounts of the Union, how and when considered expedient; it being required, however, to publish in the *Diário Oficial*, with at least 60 days antecedence, not only the beginning of this collection, but also whatever alteration in the sense of increasing the schedule.

ART. 5.—No bank of deposits and discounts can transact business or continue to transact business, without having realized effectively at least 50 per cent of its capital.

This disposition is extensive to whatever agencies or branches of a bank with its seat outside the country.

ART. 6.—The existing contract for the redemption of paper-money of the Treasury is hereby rescinded and the dispositions to the contrary are revoked.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 22.—*Senate*.—The committee on the constitution reported adversely on the project of Dr. Miguel Pereira asking for legislation for the removal of religious symbols from public buildings. The committee on finance reported in favor of reducing some of the items in the budget of agriculture. The committee in its report says that in the year 1891 over 30,000,000 were spent with immigration. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Garcia Pires defended the director of the Estadao de Term Central. Deputy Cantão, in speaking on the bill for increasing the pay of the employees of this road, said that other public employees have the same right to increased pay. Exceptions in favor of certain classes are, he said, unjust, and odious. Deputies Lamouréux, Góes and Chagas voted in favor of amendments. Deputy França Carvalho spoke in favor of the bill for increasing the pay of the employees of the national printing-office. The salaries of other public employees, he said, had

been increased, and it was, consequently, just to increase also those of the employees of the printing office. The Chamber voted the bill authorizing the government to give the Empresa Industrial do Maranhão a grant for extending its projected rail line to the city of Mar de Espanha and thence to the station of S. Pedro on the Serrania branch of the Leopoldina railway. The Chamber concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the budget of the department of finance. The Chamber voted in 3rd discussion the substitute bill offered by the committee on Legislation for continuing the supreme military court. The bill authorizing the government to modify the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co. was also voted; also the bill for separating the service of the suburban traffic on the Central railway from that of the general traffic. To the latter bill was voted an amendment for building a branch rail from Sapucaia to the island of Governador and for extending the Santa Cruz branch to Itacumbú. Deputy Glycerio offered a substitute for the bill on banks of issue. This bill gives the Banco da Republica the sole right of issue, which will be made on a deposit of 4% gold bonds. The capital of the bank will be reduced to 100,000,000. Deputy Brazão dos Santos also offered a substitute bill. This bill provides for relieving the currency in gold at its market value.

Oct. 24.—Senate.—The committee on the constitution reported on the communication from the municipal chamber of Niterói informing the Senate that Vice-Admiral Dionysio Marinho Barreto had been elected senator for the state of Rio de Janeiro. The committee thinks that, as the Senate has already recognized Citizen Quintino Bocayana as senator, the communication should be filed. Senator João Neiva spoke on the budget of the department of agriculture. He said that the government had sent to the Chicago exhibition not a commission but a platoon. Senator Wanderkolk: "A battalion."—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber voted part of the revenue bill. Deputy Sampaio offered a motion in relation to the execution of the amnesty bill. Deputy Augusto de Freitas opposed the motion and said that those who consider themselves injured by arbitrary acts of the government should seek redress in the courts of justice.

Oct. 25.—Senate.—There was introduced a bill, signed by 18 senators, requiring governors of states to hold elections for vacancies in Congress within 90 days after such vacancies occur. In case the elections are not held within this period, the President of the republic will fix the day for holding them. The committee on public works reported in favor of the bill authorizing the government to modify its contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões from the budget committee offered a substitute for the bill on banks of issue. This bill, which, he said, had been framed by the committee after conferring with the minister of finance and the committee on finance in the Senate, provides for taking over the notes issued by the banks. Deputy João de Siqueira read a telegram received from Pernambuco: "It is probable," he said, "that at this moment, when I am appealing to the chief magistrate of the nation, the blood of the people of Pernambuco has been shed. The moment is critical, Mr. President, not for the government, but for the republic. From month to month it is whispered that in a short time we shall have a terrible struggle between the state and the republic. The journals have published the plans of the revolutionists, and I ask you, K, now that we are so much deluged, now that our credit is so much weakened, and our constitution has been so often violated, I ask you, K, what will result from all this? What will be the result of the revolution in Rio Grande and the revolution in Pernambuco?"

Oct. 26.—*Senado.*—The Senate received a motion to ask the government to make, but of all the railway grants that have been made.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber passed by a vote of 54 to 51 a bill authorizing the government to reduce the pay-roll of the government railways, reduce the number of employees and alter the salaries. This bill was voted as a substitute for the bill for increasing the pay of those employees. A motion of Deputy Francisco de Mattos for postponing the vote on the bill for improvements in this harbor (Kaginer Melville Island's plan) was carried after a warm debate. In conformity with this resolution the vote will not be taken until after the Bureau of hydrographs, hydrography and public works, the experts of the port and the chief of the island of the port shall have all reported out on this plan but on all competing plans. In view of this decision Deputy Viñhas resigned his place on the committee of public works. The bill reducing the freight rates for agricultural products and agricultural implements on government railways was voted in 1st discussion, and also the bill regarding the appointment and rank of judges. Deputy Severino Vieira spoke against the bill introduced by Deputy Glycerio on banks of issue. It is this bill, he said, the public treasury will be obliged to expend in 10 years 342,115,000 in interest for the benefit of the Banco da Republica. Such a law, he asserted, can never be enacted. An attempt to execute it will either bankrupt the treasury or provoke a revolution.

Oct. 27.—Senate.—Senator Aristides Lobo offered a resolution for prolonging the session to November 12th, for the purpose of voting the budget and, if there is time, settling the financial question.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion a bill for increasing the pay of the employees of the national printing office. Deputy Matta Machado spoke against the currency bill of the budget committee. Deputy Viñhas spoke on municipal affairs of the city of Rio de Janeiro. He warmly censured the intervention of the police in electoral affairs. He also spoke of the short supply of beef on the Central railway and said that the director of the Central railway failed to furnish cars to carry to Santa Cruz the cattle recently arrived from the River Plate, many of which consequently died from the effects of heat. The budget committee reported in favor of a special appropriation of 10,000,000 in gold for the navy. At the night session Deputy Falschello Freire introduced a bill for purchasing the Banco da Republica and converting it into a government bank.

Deputy Ottilia answered the speech of Deputy Matta Machado.

Oct. 28.—Senate.—The Senate voted the resolution prolonging the session to Nov. 12th. It also voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of agriculture.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—To the bill for establishing a quarantine station in Mato Grosso there was offered a substitute establishing stations also at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará. The Chamber concurred in some of the Senate's amendments to the budget of the year department and rejected others. The vote on Deputy Glycerio's bill for increasing the carrying capacity of the Central railway was postponed. The bill maintaining Art. 80 of the regulations of the Central railway, making an amendment on the freight furnished by other railways, was voted by the Chamber. The Chamber also voted the bill on the proportional stamp-tax. It also voted in 2nd discussion the bill regulating the appointment and rank of judges. It likewise voted a bill guaranteeing 6% interest on a railway from Campanha to Póguas de Caldas. It rejected the bill authorizing the government to lease the government railways. It decided that in cases in which candidates elected to Congress are not permitted to take their seats on account of not being eligible, a new election will be held. In the discussion of the currency bill Deputy Matta Machado said that it was a mistake to say that the taking over of the issue of banks was favored by the minister of finance, whom he had heard say that such a measure would completely disorganize the finances of the country and even endanger its institutions.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A violent *pamper* paralysed all shipping business at Montevideo and Buenos Aires on the 26th ult.

—The September immigrant and passenger arrivals at Montevideo, from foreign ports, except Argentina, numbered 1,071, while the departures for the same were 613. The arrivals from Brazil were 468, and the departures for that country 94.

—The Argentines are working up considerable excitement over the imaginary offensive and defensive treaty between Brazil and Chili. Perhaps the story is a "hoax" to cover unwarranted expenditures in Europe for the military establishment.

—Our Platine exchanges state that a telegram had been received there to the effect that Brazil had successfully negotiated a loan of four millions sterling in London. There seems to be some very reckless telegraphing down in this part of the world.

—It is now reported that the Argentine government intends to increase the strength of existing battalions, and to increase their number to 34. In all probability Argentina, Chili and Brazil will henceforth play the fool in this respect until all three become hopelessly bankrupt.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 26th says that the government affirms the success of that mysterious loan of \$5,000,000 in Paris, about which so much has been said the last two months. It is quite time for it to turn out a success, else the credit of the government is irretrievably lost.

—We see by our Montevideo exchanges that an arrangement has been effected between Norton & Co. and the United States and Brazil Steamship Co. for the fusion of the two steamship lines, which will be run by the latter, Messrs. Norton & Co. to be the New York agents of the company for the River Plate service.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th ult. announces a battle near Grönilla, province of Santiago del Estero, between the forces of the deposed governor and the revolutionists, which resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the latter. It is said that another severe struggle is imminent, both parties being well armed and hastening to collect their forces.

—A singular robbery occurred at Rosario on the early morning of the 13th inst., a gang of masked men boarding a government bank in the river, overpowering the one man on board, and carrying off many cases of gunpowder. No trace of the thieves has been found. It is supposed that the robbery was committed by parties who are preparing for a revolutionary outbreak.

—Bitter complaints are made of the way in which the public has been treated in regard to the special Colombian postage stamp in Buenos Aires. The sales were made to favorites, the public getting only a limited chance for purchasing. Then the postoffice clerks stole the letters bearing them, or took them off. About 400,000 were issued, and they are now worth \$1 gold each.

—Notwithstanding the opposition in the Chamber, the Argentine executive was authorized to intervene in the affairs at Santiago del Estero, where a successful revolution has just occurred, and a decree to that effect was issued on the 26th. The national government selected Dr. Eduardo Costa as its representative to proceed to that province for the purpose of settling the difficulty and restoring order.

—A proposal has been made in the Uruguayan Congress to impose a tax of 10 per cent. on the profits of all banks and companies having their headquarters in a majority of their shareholders residing abroad. In view of the fact that the country is kept from absolute bankruptcy by foreign capital and enterprise, this proposed tax is one of the grossest exhibitions of ingratitude that we have thus far seen. It is like kicking the man who has saved your life.

—The new silver coinage bill in Uruguay provides for coining \$300,000, of which \$200,000 will be the first issue. The coins will be \$1.00, 50 cts and 20 cts. The contract will be made with whoever offers the best terms for the state. The introduction of foreign silver coins is prohibited. Henceforth silver money received, if tendered: 50 per cent. in payment up to \$10, 30% in those of \$10 to \$25, 20% in those of \$25 to \$100, 10% in those of \$100 to \$500, 5% in those of \$500 to \$5,000, and 2% in those exceeding \$5,000.

—During the month of September there were 5,110 immigrant arrivals in Argentina, and 2,968 departures.

—Sunday's *Siglo* had an admirable article calling attention to the resolution of the Argentine government to abandon state banking, which has been a failure in all parts of the world and nowhere more so than in the River Plate, and calling upon the Uruguayan government to follow this laudable example, the mere announcement of which had produced a good effect. Certainly it would be an unmitigated blessing if the government here would give up its interference, which it has never yet given up, for one honest or beneficial purpose—but then, once a thief has had his finger in the pie with profit, it is hard to get him to withdraw it, even though his fingers may get an occasional burn.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 18.

—A nice little question has arisen between the Hypothecary Bank and the National Bank concerning the relationship of the former to the Brazilian loan. The Hypothecary Bank was formed from the hypothecary section of the National Bank. This section, however, overtook a million and a half dollars to the commercial section for advances made to pay coupons. The National Bank, when still consisting of its commercial and hypothecary sections, however, it will be remembered, three million dollars from the Banco Popular of Rio de Janeiro, giving as security all its second mortgages (including those figuring in the hypothecary section), and other guarantees, besides the guarantee of the government. When the Hypothecary Bank separated from the Banco Nacional, the government, that took over the liquidation of the National Bank, remitted the debt of \$1,500,000 due from the hypothecary section, now forming the Hypothecary Bank. Now the Brazilian Banco Popular makes a claim, stating that the government could not remit this debt, as it formed a part of their guarantee for the three millions they had lent the National Bank. The Banco Popular therefore claims from the Hypothecary Bank this amount and embargoes all sales of property, as holder of the second mortgage, through their agent here, Mr. Enrique Ganeille, who does not doubt a settlement will be arrived at between the government, the Hypothecary Bank and the Banco Popular.—*Uruguay News*, Oct. 16.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The British gunboat *Beagle* arrived at Recife on the 31st ult.

—The government is negotiating for a property in Santos for a military barracks.

—There were 41 shipping arrivals and 39 departures at Pará during the month of September.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 30th says that the federalists are gathering on the Rio Grande frontier.

—The health authorities at Bahia have reported in favor of the site on the Morro de S. Paulo for a lazaretto.

—A telegraph station was inaugurated at Agnas Claras, a distant town of northern Minas, on the 27th ult.

—Fears of a dangerous character have appeared on the upper Amazon. The exiles have returned just in time.

—The Capivary central sugar mill, in the state of S. Paulo, will be sold at auction on the 9th inst. It is valued at 700,000\$.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 28th says that Gen. Silva Telles was expected at Acogá, where he would confer with Gen. Tavares.

—Exhibits to the Chicago exposition are now on their way down the coast from Pará and Ceará for the preliminary exposition in Rio de Janeiro.

—The Santos municipal authorities have prohibited *cortijos* (tenement quarters) and stables within the limits of the city, and ordered the closing of those existing before the end of the past month.

—The enthusiasm among planters over the advent of Chinese labor still continues. Not one of them has yet thought of the possible difficulties. They may not be able to get their yellow slaves after all.

—The commercial house of Carl Hoppe & Co., of Santa Catharina, has offered to erect a lazaretto, at their own expense, on one of the Ratones islands, in that port, for the reception of poor people suffering from epidemic diseases.

—A Bahia telegram of the 27th announces the stranding of the steamer *Alice* on the bar at that port. The passengers were landed and the cargo was partly removed to save the vessel, after which she was floated and proceeded on her voyage.

—Governor Alvaro Machado telegraphed down on the 27th ult. that he had assumed the gubernatorial chair in Parahyba on the 22nd, to which he had been elected by 12,136 votes. He also advises us that his two vice-governors had also been sworn in, and that their vote was slightly inferior to that which he had himself received.

—One of the amusing incidents of the Pernambuco quarrel occurred on the 25th, and is an admirable illustration of the confusion and instability prevailing in that state. It appears that Col. Serra Martins, commander of the 14th battalion, is also a senator and is in opposition to Governor Barbosa Lima, who is a captain. The colonel, wishing to depose the governor, conceived the happy idea of ignoring his civil office and treating him as a military subordinate, so he found a pretext in some publications of the governor which he considered insulting to his rank and profession, and at once ordered him under arrest. The matter was then referred to the war department, which declined to countenance the arrest, and Col. Serra Martins was promptly advised to maintain neutrality as a military officer. Subsequently he was placed under arrest for disobedience to orders, and military interference in local politics. This is only one of the many complications resulting from military officers holding civil offices.

—The strength of the revolutionists at Triunfo, Pernambuco, is said to be increasing.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Sul has issued a decree creating a military brigade composed of two battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, the whole numbering 1,266 men.

—It is said that Dr. Martins Junior has written a history of the day which was made eminent by his arrest. May it be quarantined! If there is any one thing to be regretted in that affair, it is that something was not done to impose silence on a man whose flow of rhetoric has never ceased since the empire was overthrown.

—We see by one of our local exchanges that the Presbyterians in this country have resolved upon the creation of a theological seminary in Nova Friburgo, one of the best localities that could have been selected for that purpose. Its staff of professors will comprise the following clergymen: Smith, Kyle, Trajano, Meyer and Pinto.

—Although Santos is full of carts the cartmen are asking fabulous prices for their service. For the removal of some bales of damaged hay from the docks they wanted 20\$ a bale, and the street-cleaning department had to perform the service for its own account. Perhaps a little extra taxation would compel these men to accept work at reasonable rates.

—In S. Paulo on the 27th ult. a soap factory belonging to Diogo Perestrello do Camara was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 45,000\$. Two of the firemen engaged in extinguishing the flames were injured, one of them severely. The proprietor and nine of his employees were arrested by the police, which is investigating the matter.

—When it became known in Pernambuco that Col. Serra Martins had ordered the arrest of Gov. Barbosa Lima, it was expected that the governor's official residence would be attacked by the soldiers. The governor assembled the police force and the partisans of Deputy José Mariano held a meeting, at which it was announced that the commander of the military district had ordered Col. Martins from the command of the 14th battalion and had placed him under arrest. This news was received with applause, and after a speech from José Mariano, the latter, at the head of a large body of persons, called at the governor's residence and at the headquarters of the commander, whom they thanked for his action. A motion congratulating President Floriano Peixoto was voted!

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—According to Senator Ubalino dos Anais the revenue and expenditure of the Paraná railway since 1887 has been as follows:

	Gross receipts	Expenses
1887.....	675,443\$	552,506\$
1888.....	721,023\$	517,635\$
1889.....	771,427\$	535,060\$
1890.....	863,321\$	581,814\$
1891.....	981,348\$	533,610\$

The returns thus far received for the present year show, he says, an increase of 22% in the gross receipts.

—It is stated that the tramway of the Companhia Viçosa Paulista was worked at a loss of 13,000\$ in July, 14,000\$ in August and 15,000\$ in September. This loss is attributed to the want of a sufficient number of drivers and conductors. On this account, it is said, the company's cars fail to make every day about 300 trips that could otherwise be made. It is added that the drivers and conductors, knowing that they cannot be replaced, carry matters with a high hand, neglecting their duty, insulting passengers and doing in every respect whatever they choose to do.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—A coffee plantation big enough to show how the plant grows, will surround the Guatemala building at the Chicago Exposition. The Guatemala commissioner writes that the building is designed for the centre of a two-acre tract, and that it is intended to surround the garden by living plants peculiar to that country; models of the houses inhabited by Guatemalan Indians will form an interesting feature of the show, and perhaps a number of the Indians will form a part of the exhibit.

—The minister of agriculture has addressed the following instructions to the director of the Central railway: "It being highly important that the shipment of coffee should be effected with all regularity, so that the greatest possible number of bags may reach this market and prevent commercial losses and speculation in exchange, you are hereby instructed to exercise, within the limits of your sphere of duty, the utmost vigilance in this matter so that the shipments may be effected with the greatest possible regularity."

—The commissioner of Coorg has published his forecast of the coffee crop in that district for the coming year. The yield on European plantations is set down at 2,750 tons, and from native estates at 1,880, which gives a total estimate of 4,670 tons. According to this forecast the estimated average yield per acre of ordinary well cultivated coffee in full bearing for 1892-93 is 4 cwt. As we find that the annual average of coffee crops in Coorg is set down at 3,800 tons, the coming crop must be called a 19% anna one. This is certainly not, for, if private advices are correct, outturn will have been very good for it to reach a 16 anna crop; more probably it will be a 14 anna one. It is, however, the average that we think misleading, not the "estimated" number of tons. The return of export of coffee from Coorg last year, 1891-92, taken from the toll-gate returns, is given at 5,733 tons.—*Madras Mail*.



## COMMERCIAL

	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Nov. 1st	Total	Total since 1st July
Receipts..... bags	72,69	15,54	6,10	5,89	5,69	10,80	5,39	955,79	1,06,449	
Shipments (1) Suez, ..	6,48	12,99	7,99	6,71	5,65	0,74	..	91,33	747,78	
" Europe, ..	9,5	..	9,55	1,30	1,30	1,80	..	34,63	34,63	
" Cape, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,30	79,04	
" River Plate, etc., ..	..	..	1,98	117	..	..	..	20,74	2,664	
" Coasting, ..	..	..	9,4	1,06	..	..	9,29	..	1,75,053	
Total Shipments..... bags	5,92	20,95	12,51	9,64	7,33	10,71	37,13	3,60,00	1,17,50,53	
Stock..... bags	142,112	142,95	151,01	151,95	152,48	151,66	151,75	..	..	
Average price No. 6, ..	Non.	Non.	16,70	16,00	16,50	16,85	..	..	..	
N. Y. do No. 7, ..	Non.	Non.	17,00	17,00	17,50	17,50	..	..	..	
N. Y. 1st quit No. 7, ..	16,6	16,7	16,5	16,5	16,5	16,5	..	..	..	
Exchange on London.....	10 1/2	14 3/16	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	..	..	..	
Steam freight, 3% premium	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	..	..	..	
Receipts in Santos..... bags	17,00	9,10	10,00	16,00	15,00	11,50	..	140,85	1,11,109	

## Imports.

The markets have been quiet. Flour is lower again, and importers do not appear to be doing much, but brokers report some movement, and a better feeling in the market. There have been no receipts of wheat; flour is quoted higher, but the wheat market is nominally unchanged, and the markets are firm. We have had no receipts of Keesom, and of Tait, and quotations are the same; the former is still reported at a cargo of Ramon rice has arrived, and a slight decline in prices is reported. Canadian coffee is lower, while Norwegian, which seems the favorite with local consumers, under a small supply, is unchanged. Bean and Indian can be the same as at date of our last report. They continue to arrive freely, and quotations are slightly lower. There are no receipts of Yampou, Rice, and Yampou. Exchange has been flat during the week; there was a little "spurt" on the 24th and 25th, but the deficit of the project of the law for settling the banking question, as proposed by the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 24th renders the course of the market very uncertain.

Flour.—Receipts all since our last report. Prices are lower, but brokers report the market fairly active, and flour is the deliveries from first hands, however, appear to have been only about 2,000 bbls. Stocks in first hands are estimated to be:

25,000 bbls. American

3,000 " River Plate

28,000 bbls.

Brokers' quotations to-day are:

Tierras..... nominal

Richmond 1st..... 20,000-20,750

do 2nd..... 17,000-17,250

Baltimore 1st..... 19,750-20,000

do 2nd..... 19,500-19,750

Western & Interior..... 19,500-20,000

River Plate..... 15,000-18,000

City Mills..... 17,000-19,000

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts. Quotations are advanced to 68,000-70,000 per doz, and the market is reported firm.

White Pine.—Receipts all and quotations of 205-210 is, per ton are continued.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts all and quotations are nominally unchanged at 46,000-48,500 per case. The market is still considered flat.

Lard.—There are no receipts and quotations of 580-600 is, for George's brand, in tubs, and 540-560 is, for other marks, per lb, show no changes.

Rice.—Receipts are 2,000 bales per Lina from Ramon, and 500 bales per steamer via Europe. Brokers quote the market lower, and flat, at 13,500-14,500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 300 cases of Norwegian fish per Porto Alegre. There is very little movement, and Canadian fish is lower at 30,000-36,000 for tubs; Norwegian is unchanged at 30,000-38,000 per case.

Bean.—River Plate is quoted at about 48,000-49,000 per bag, and city mills at 34,000-35,000. There have been no receipts of foreign bean.

Indian Corn.—Receipts of foreign mill, River Plate is quoted today at 78,000-78,500, and native at 78,000-83,500, per bag, according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts have been 2,777 bales per Elber Suarner, 6,645 bales per Alexander Black and 6,338 bales per Yampou, all from Rosario. The market is still flat and the quotations furnished as to-day are 70-75 per ton per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipts all and quotations unchanged at 700-750 is, per hling name.

Rosin.—Brokers still quote at 12,000-15,000 per bbl, according to makes. There have been no receipts.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

2,070 tons per Division, from Cardiff

3,108 " do D. H. Watson, do

3,701 " do Engelhorn, do

3,183 " do Robert Behrman, do

2,117 " do Fied. L. Schmitt, do

1,298 " do R. T. G. van Groenouk,

All to dealers and companies.

Cement.—Receipts all, and quotations are unchanged, viz: British 15,000, German 13,000 and French 13,000-14,000, per bbl.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

From *Messrs. James Cook & Co's Monthly Dispatch*, dated London, September 25th.

Coffee.—European markets for the first eight months of this year amounted to over 320,000 tons, an increase of nearly 50,000 tons compared with the previous year, and those in the United States to 150,000 tons, an increase of nearly 40,000 tons. Deficits in Europe have again been good, amounting to nearly 200,000 tons, an increase of about 5,000 tons compared with the previous year, while those in the United States showed the large excess of 21,000 tons, being 18,000 tons in the first eight months of this year, against 15,000 tons in 1891 and 12,000 tons in 1890. The total deliveries for August alone, compared with last year, an increase of close upon 10,000 tons.

The sanitary precautions taken by various governments in Europe have interfered considerably with the shipment of coffee, the extent of which may be shown by next month's figures.

The long looked-for advance in exchange in Brazil has become a business uncertainty, and, in consequence, has been made in Santos to the United States, and in freight terms, good average being sold at the lowest at 172, minus 725, fine average at 705, minus 752, and superior at 740, minus 752, fine.

Common grades of Santos have lately attracted more attention, and about 3,000 bags have recently changed hands for the United States at prices ranging from 52 to 545 per cwt, upon "quay terms." Of the sales upon cost and freight terms have been only of moderate extent, the recent transactions being largely rather lower London for amount at 675-685, and better descriptions at 702-714. Upon "ex-quay terms" a fair business has been done in Santos, at 655-705, for cash, and a few lots of better qualities up to 822, but the first arrivals of new coffees offered in Santos this week did not meet with much competition and were mostly withdrawn.

Imports, for eight months:	1890	1891	1892
Holland.....	108,459	31,300	24,870
Antwerp.....	25,269	24,450	30,450
Hamburg.....	74,100	84,500	97,000
Bremen.....	4,283	7,630	7,100
Trinidad.....	15,532	20,466	28,038
Copenhagen.....	3,735	2,740	9,660
France.....	81,821	86,720	109,336
Total Continent.....	249,574	255,330	299,444
Great Britain.....	57,972	28,208	39,772
Total Europe.....	307,546	283,538	339,216
Six ports of U. S.....	124,170	154,260	192,176
Total.....	431,716	437,798	531,392

Stocks, August 31st:	1890	1891	1892
Holland.....	15,112	18,805	8,920
Antwerp.....	4,200	4,000	6,300
Hamburg.....	12,300	9,600	12,100
Bremen.....	207	1,180	9,700
Trinidad.....	3,629	3,350	8,800
Copenhagen.....	1,040	710	780
France.....	29,585	29,608	49,915
Total Continent.....	66,134	51,873	78,645
Great Britain.....	14,334	8,016	5,482
Total Europe.....	80,468	59,889	84,127
Six ports of U. S.....	15,568	16,320	24,880
Total.....	96,036	76,209	109,007

Deliveries for consumption, for eight months:	1890	1891	1892
France, consumption.....	44,661	46,154	46,315
do export.....	29,205	35,474	34,390
Other continental ports.....	175,313	173,733	179,060
Total Continent.....	249,179	257,811	260,273
U. K., consumption.....	8,673	8,874	8,803
do half exports.....	12,260	8,675	10,130
Total Europe.....	270,134	275,360	279,155
United States.....	145,085	154,750	186,656
Total.....	415,219	430,110	465,811

SUGAR.—Imports, for eight months:	1890	1891	1892
Holland.....	1,325	520	1,365
France.....	97,711	116,250	112,200
Great Britain.....	845,220	919,650	936,000
Four ports, U. S.....	595,643	515,284	677,998
Total.....	1,540,939	1,541,654	1,627,563

Stocks, August 31st:	1890	1891	1892
Holland.....	3,867	6,207	16,300
France.....	17,343	19,771	39,405
do 2nd.....	105,146	63,040	75,414
Great Britain (raw).....	99,500	105,260	116,000
Four ports, U. S.....	36,401	61,466	18,665
Total.....	226,127	277,584	264,012

Deliveries for consumption, for eight months:	1890	1891	1892
France.....	267,588	192,323	269,390
Gl. Brit. (imports raw).....	572,300	572,760	557,000
United States.....	863,004	1,190,665	870,715
Total.....	1,702,892	1,855,748	1,717,105

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 24.  
LIVERPOOL.—By ship *Albatross*, 231 tons; Glover 65 d; in distress, bound for San Francisco.  
Oporto.—By ship *Olga*, 590 tons; Schuller 45 d; sundries to Macao, Jr. & Co.

OCT. 25.  
CARDIFF.—By ship *Engelhorn*, 2774 tons; Shimmer 62 d; coal to Brazilian Coal company.  
—By ship *D. H. Watson*, 2079 tons; Winder 48 d; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

—By ship *Pravins*, 1534 tons; Mackenzie 60 d; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.  
GREENOCK.—By ship *E. T. G.*, 950 tons; Finlayson 75 d; coal to John C. Fretwell & Co.  
PENANG.—By ship *Martha*, 177 tons; Gortemacher 23 d; jerked beef to P. D. Melville.

OCT. 26.  
ROSARIO.—By ship *Elber Suarner*, 228 tons; Lefing 26 d; key to Assumption & Co.  
—By ship *Alexander Black*, 575 tons; Buck 18 d; key to M. Viscaya.

OCT. 27.  
CAMBRIDGE.—By ship *Robert Behrman*, 2210 tons; Hennis 54 d; coal to Brazilian Coal company.  
Buenos Aires.—By ship *Albatross*, 209 tons; Rohner 5 d; ballast to W. S. S. & Co.  
ROSARIO.—By ship *Yampou*, 558 tons; Petersen 20 d; key to M. Viscaya.

OCT. 28.  
SANTA RUSALA.—By ship *Pardulder*, 1328 tons; Dahin 108 d; in distress.  
MAGDALENA.—By ship *Ferdin*, 610 tons; Nielsen 19 d; salt to G. Salvo & Co.

OCT. 29.  
CARDIFF.—By ship *Fred. & Schmitt*, 1350 tons; Jensen 71 d; key to Wilson Sons & Co.  
Oporto.—By ship *Ligorio*, 254 tons; Rocher 30 d; sundries to Macao, Jr. & Co.  
RANGON.—By ship *Lina*, 198 tons; Held 97 d; rice to G. Salvo & Co.

OCT. 30.  
CARDIFF.—By ship *Scottish Isles*, 1925 tons; Nicoll 61 d; coal to order.  
ROSARIO.—By ship *Santa Rosa*, 571 tons; Rosat 60 d; in distress, bound for Valparaiso.

OCT. 31.  
VALPARAISO.—By ship *Elber Suarner*, 228 tons; Lefing 26 d; key to Assumption & Co.  
—By ship *Alexander Black*, 575 tons; Buck 18 d; key to M. Viscaya.

OCT. 32.  
RANGON.—By ship *Lina*, 198 tons; Held 97 d; rice to G. Salvo & Co.  
—By ship *Martha*, 177 tons; Gortemacher 23 d; jerked beef to P. D. Melville.

OCT. 33.  
VALPARAISO.—By ship *Elber Suarner*, 228 tons; Lefing 26 d; key to Assumption & Co.  
—By ship *Alexander Black*, 575 tons; Buck 18 d; key to M. Viscaya.

OCT. 34.  
VALPARAISO.—By ship *Elber Suarner*, 228 tons; Lefing 26 d; key to Assumption & Co.  
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OCT. 39.  
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OCT. 40.  
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OCT. 41.  
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OCT. 42.  
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OCT. 43.  
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OCT. 44.  
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OCT. 45.  
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OCT. 46.  
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OCT. 56.  
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## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Oct. 24	Aorangi Br	London*	Sundries
24	Yamouso Br	Yamouso*	do
24	Baltic Br	Liverpool*	do
24	D. di Galliera Br	Genoa*	do
24	Olivera Br	New York	Coffee
24	Vale Antonio Br	Yamouso*	Sundries
24	Hell Br	River Plate*	do
24	Béan Br	do	do
24	Panama Br	Santos	do
24	Peto Alegre Br	do	do
24	Flammar Br	do	do
24	O. de la Gr. Br	River Plate*	Ballast
24	G. de la Gr. Br	River Plate*	Sundries
24	Solier Br	Buenos Aires*	do
24	Ortega Br	River Plate*	do
24	Petropolis Br	Humburg*	do
24	Egyptine Br	Bombay*	do
24	Leut Br	River Plate*	do
24	Mascelyne Blg	Antwerp*	do

October 29th, 1892.

## BANKS.

Capital.	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Am. value	Last rate	Closing quotations
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	164,220\$	Agricultura do Brasil.....	37500—July 92	80\$	37500	—
1,000,000	470,000	31,000	Algodão do Brasil.....	5 2500—July 91	100	50 000	—
1,000,000	470,000	31,000	América.....	16 000—Jan. 92	200	250 000	—

.....  
che .....  
.....

10,000,000	1,350,000	13,747,750	Brazil	6 0000-July 92	100	130 000	170 5000-1 200 000
10,000,000	4,000,000		Brazil e Famílias	9 0000-Jan-July 92	40		
10,000,000	14,000,000	1,396,120	Brazil-Norte America	6 0000-July 92	40		
10,000,000	1,913,375	3,913,375	Brasilien series	6 0000-July 92	40	30 000	
2,000,000	1,511,320	33,034	Chemicals Laboratories	6 0000-July 92	40	30 000	
2,000,000	1,600,000	109,380	Cooperativo	10 0000-July 91	50		
10,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	Commercial do Rio Jan.	10 0000-July 92	50	210 000	...
2,000,000	2,000,000	360,350	Commerciaes	5 0000-July 91	70	7 000	...
20,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000	do series	17 0000-July 92	300	260 000	...
...	1,600,000	...	Comercio e Industria	6 0000-Jan. 92	120	120 000	...
80,000,000	80,000,000	1,483,839	Construtor do Brazil...	4 3000-July 92	300	38 000	...
...	2,000,000	...	Cooperativa	5 0000-Jan. 92	80	...	...
1,000,000	80,000	14,454	Credito Commercial	6 0000-July 92	100	160 000	...
1,000,000	80,000	500,000	Credito Lantado	6 0000-July 92	200	155 000	...
15,000,000	12,500,000	41,937	Credito Mercantil	13 0000-July 91	200	138 000	...
100,000,000	36,000,000	531,484	Credito Movel	12 0000-Jan. 92	100	20 000	...
...	...	...	do series	12 0000-Jan. 92	40	...	...
40,000,000	74,000,000	224,888	Credito Popular	12 0000-Jan. 92	100	10 000	...
80,000,000	3,500,000	650,465	Credito Real do Brazil...	12 0000-Jan. 91	100	180 000	...
...	1,891,890	...	do a series	12 0000-Jan. 91	100	93 000	...
...	10,913,840	...	do comm. dep.	12 0000-Jan. 91	200	100 000	...
10,000,000	7,500,000	297,153	Credito Real e Interne...	7 5000-July 92	80	40 000	...
5,000,000	5,000,000	2,800,000	Deposits e Descontos	15 0000-July 92	80	210 000	...
3,500,000	2,500,000	107,465	Federacao do Brazil...	12 0000-Jan. 92	100	40 000	...
10,000,000	8,000,000	177,890	Fisco-Industrial	3 0000-July 92	100	70 000	...
8,000,000	8,000,000	1,450,000	Industria e Mercant...	10 0000-Jan. 92	200	6 500	7 500
31,500,000	31,500,000	76,765	Iniciador de Melhoramentos	12 0000-July 92	200	190 000	...
10,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	Internacional	5 0000-July 92	100	84 000	...
61,500,000	675,000	650,000	Lavoura e Comercio	14 0000-Apr. 92	100	150 000	...
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	London & Brazilian, Limited.	10 0000-Jan. 92	100	150 000	...
5,000,000	2,100,000	25,400	Multiplicacao do Brazil	4 0000-Jan. 92	40	50 000	...
10,000,000	10,000,000	281,965	Mobilizador...	3 0000-Jan. 92	100	10 500	...
3,000,000	2,800,000	50,000	Polis e Rio	5 0000-July 92	100	40 000	...
1,000,000	3,000,000	450,000	Povo	6 0000-July 92	30	3 000	...
200,000,000	200,000,000	2,813,765	Populir	6 0000-July 92	100	76 500	77 000
1,000,000	927,000	60,000	Realidade de E.U do Brazil	4 0000-July 92	200	70 000	...
2,000,000	4,000,000	40,400	Rio de Janeiro	3 0000-July 92	70	70 000	...
20,000,000	15,000,000	6,600,000	Rio e Mato Grosso	7 0000-Jan. 92	60	29 000	...
...	...	...	Rural e Hyacinthe	0 0000-July 92	200	200 000	...
2,000,000	2,000,000	308,706	do series	5 0000-July 92	100	140 000	...
10,000,000	1,000,000	800,000	Sociedade Bancaria	6 0000-July 92	200	100 000	...
10,000,000	5,235,000	319,093	Sul-Americana	10 0000-Jan. 92	200	10 000	...
10,000,000	5,235,000	314,052	Uniao de Credit...	12 0000-Oct. 91	200	75 000	...
80,000,000	3,000,000	...	Uniao Theo-Americano	6 0000-Jan. 92	70	30 000	...
...	...	...	Vingdo do Brazil	...	60	11 000	...

PROVINCIAL

10,000,000	1,250,000	490,418	Credito Real S. Paulo...	3 0000-July 92	50	54 000	...
...	1,833,300	...	ila a series...	12 0000-Jan. 92	10	1 000	...
...	2,519,200	...	do comm. dep...	12 0000-Jan. 92	50	50 000	...
10,000,000	2,790,000	211,000	Lavoura, S. Paulo...	10 0000-July 92	110	110 000	...
10,000,000	6,000,000	759,000	Mercantil, Santos...	70 0000-July 92	200	250 000	...
...	9,250,000	...	do a series...	2 5000-Jan. 92	50	45 000	...
10,000,000	5,000,000	219,000	S. Paulo	9 0000-July 92	120	120 000	...
24,000,000	7,553,920	116,807	Uniao S. Paulo	9 0000-Jan. 92	70	75 000	...

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
15,877,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	100\$	58 ½	58 ½
7,939,300	Apr.-Oct.	5	do gobl. ....	£11 5 s	102 800	102 000-103 000
.....	.....	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo ..	100\$	92 ½	.....
7,799,800	.....	6	Credito Real e Internacional	100	80	.....
8,000	.....	6	Rep. dos Rendos Unidos ..	100	82 ½	.....
.....	.....	5	do gobl. ....	100	.....	.....
May.-Nov.	.....	6	Prestito ..	100	75 ½	.....
500,000	.....	6	União Agricola do Brazil ..	100	85 ½	.....
10,336,400	Jan.-Jul.	6	União, S. Paulo. ....	100	..	.....

## MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Numeral value	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,100,000.00	2,400,000.00	168,222.87	Alhambra .....	123000—July 92	200.00	300.0000	200
400,000	400,000	..	Ban. Fiat .....	..	200	210	200
1,000,000	1,000,000	93,275	Brasil Industrial .....	3 0000—July 92	200	200.0000	200
300,000	300,000	562	Com. Ind. .....	8 0000—Aug. 92	250	200.0000	200
1,000,000	1,000,000	169,153	Correia .....	12 0000—July 92	200	220.0000	200
400,000	400,000	240.00	Confiança Industrial .....	12 0000—July 92	200	200.0000	200
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Corcovado .....	3 1000—July 91	120	175.0000	200
250,000	250,000	..	D. Isabel .....	..	200	210.0000	200
600,000	600,000	292.00	Industrial Mineira .....	..	200	205.0000	200
150,000	153,640	10,833	Industrial de Ouro Preto .....	..	140	45.0000	200
400,000	400,000	..	Pau Grande .....	10 0000—July 92	200	220.0000	200
2,000,000	2,000,000	22,000	Petroliana .....	3 0000—July 92	200	145.0000	200
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	Progreço Ind. do Brazil .....	7 0000—July 92	200	145.0000	200

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
8,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	20,000\$	Agrícola de Paraganassant	30000 - July 91	600\$	661,000	—
600,000	2,400,000	—	Agrícola do Ribeirão Preto.	10 - Jan - July 91	600	108 1/2	—
450,440	4,000,000	—	Ag. Gr. Colônia de Vassouras	4 0000 - July 91	800	215 000	—
—	7,000,000	36,375	Cauê e Viçoso Fluminense.	10 0000 - July 91	200	210 000	—
—	758,400	20,000\$	Camargos Fluminense.	14 0000 - July 91	300	210 000	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	36,375	Casa Brasileira.	100\$ - Aug - 91	80	13 000	—
25,000,000	238 000	—	Commodities e Estac. Lda. Rio	20000 - Jan. 91	60	59 000	—
600,000\$	600,000\$	—	Empresa de Obras Publicas.	15 1/2 - Sept. 91	200	20 000	—
20,000,000	4,000,000	—	Esvasee Fluminense.	2 300 - July 91	40	15 000	—
20,000,000	50,000,000	—	Ind. e Colaportagem de Vinhos	3 300 - July 91	600	13 000	—
20,000,000	10,000,000	—	Melhoramentos no Parah.	4 500 - July 91	200	3000000 -	—
15,000,000	3,000,000	—	do do Rio.	Int. - Jan. 91	100	20 000	—
15,000,000	4,000,000	—	do do S. Paulo.	—	200	65 000	—
7,500,000	5,250,000	24,689	Metropolitano.	—	40	60 000	—
120,000,000	1,200,000	—	Nacional de Fajãs e Refos	1 000 - Jan. 91	100	18 000	—
25,000,000	1,750,000	—	Nacional de Cerveja.	3 000 - July 91	70	35 000	—
50,000,000	15,000,000	21,805	Nova Fm Rural.	3 300 - July 91	40	2 000	—
17,000,000	2,500,000	—	Obras Hydroelectricas do Brazil	100000 - July 91	50	25 000	—
8,000,000	2,400,000	—	Saneamento de Rio.	13 1/2 - July 91	100	30 000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	34,617	Saenger Mattos.	13 1/2 - July 91	80	47 000	—
64,000,000	2,600,000	—	União Brasileira.	5 000 - July 91	70	25 000	—
—	2,000,000	—	União do. dos Est. do Briz.	4 000 - July 91	80	85 000	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Shipping.

**THOMAS NORTON'S**  
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
BETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
Established in 1865  
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## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Nov. 7	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 16	Trent....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 23	Tagus....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 28	Thames....	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicent, Lisbon, Vigo Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.  
For freight, passages and other information apply to  
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.  
**O. C. Anderson,**  
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

## LAMPORT &amp; HOLT LINE

## INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

## New York:

Kepler.....	Nov. 2nd
Nasmyth.....	" 5th
Hersehel.....	" 12th
Archimedes.....	" 19th
Cerberus.....	" 26th

(calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers)

## New Orleans:

Bellaghe.....	Nov. 2nd
Delambre.....	" 29-25

## Antwerp and London

(via Bahia and Southampton)

Coleridge.....	Nov. 5th
Hevelius.....	" 27th

## Valparaiso, Callao and

## West Coast Ports:

Copernicus.....	Nov. 6th
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## Intended sailing from Santos to

## New York:

Pascal.....	Nov. 5th
Flaxman.....	" 12th
Cuivre.....	" 19th
Strabo.....	" 26th

For further information apply in Santos to  
Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio  
For cargo apply to the Broker

**Wm. R. McNiven,**  
89, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & CO.**  
89, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março

PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Sorath.....	Nov. 7th
Aconagua.....	" 21st

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.  
For freights apply to **W. C. Peck,**  
No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to  
**Wilson Sons & Co. Ld., Agents,**  
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## WILLIAM SAMSON &amp; CO.

## Steamship Agents

## AGENTS OF THE

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Cable Address:—SAMSON.

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Porto Alegre: 329, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 43 G, Calle Córdoba	Montevideo: 73, Calle 18 de Julio

and at Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

LEA & PERRINS'  
SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

## WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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Ask for

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

## FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

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The fine Steamer

## SEGURANÇA

Captain BEERS

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calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,

BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

Friday 25th November at 10 a.m.

## Passage Rates

	cabins	steering
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To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
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New York.....	\$148	\$78
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" & back.....	\$276	"
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For cargo to **W. C. Peck,**  
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and for passages and other information to

**E. C. Baker, Manager**  
42 Rua do Ouvidor.

NEW ZEALAND  
SHIPPING CO., Ld.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka.....	Nov. 19th.
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These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TENERIFFE and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

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SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO.,  
LIMITED.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

## BETWEEN

## NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

## HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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Ionic.....	Dec. 2nd

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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

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" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to

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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:  
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.  
" — Vigo..... 500 Marks. 140\$000  
" — Lisbon..... 500 " 130\$000  
" — London..... 500 " 120\$000

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ENGINEERS.

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SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

## SEA-SICKNESS.

Under date of July 1st last, we have received from **Stavre** a letter, which contains the following passage:

"I have not yet told you that during my voyage from Brazil to France, the **Nectandra** proved a **salvador**. Three companions (two Portuguese and one Argentine) suffered terribly from seasickness, passing all the day long in bed and vomiting every kind of food, but were completely cured by taking two or three table-spoonfuls of **Elixir of Nectandra Amara**."

Once acknowledged its efficacy to cure all kinds of derangements of the stomach and bowels, **Nectandra Amara** will be an indispensable companion to every traveller on sea or land, to correct promptly any morbid manifestation of stomach or bowels.

For sale at all chemist shops of Brazil.

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A thoroughbred Newfoundland dog, 2 years old.

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**THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.**

CURE FOR  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Beware of cheap imitations.

THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO.  
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## FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

## THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition  
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and in convalescence from all wasting diseases. The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

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